

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY —
Light westerly and northerly winds, fair
weather.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.33
cents. 88 Analysis Beets, 7s 10 1-2d.

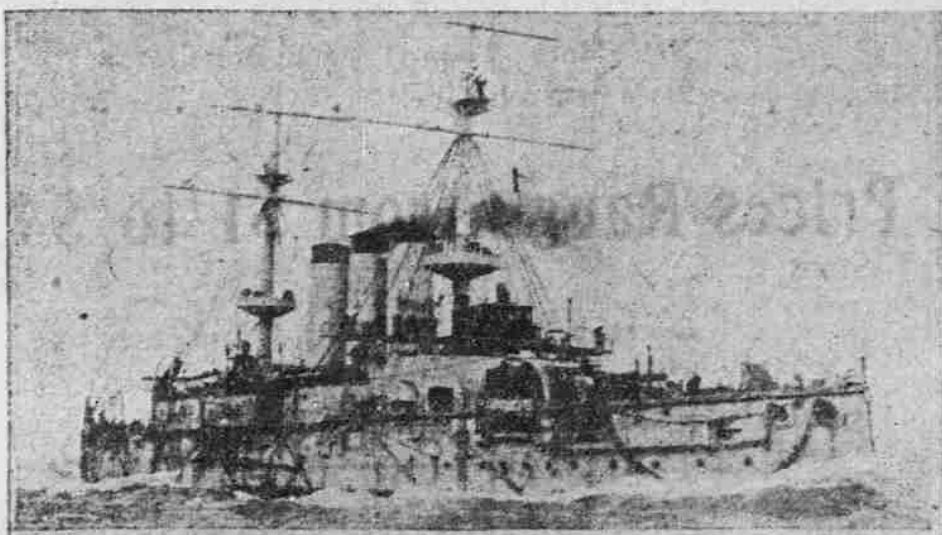
ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856.

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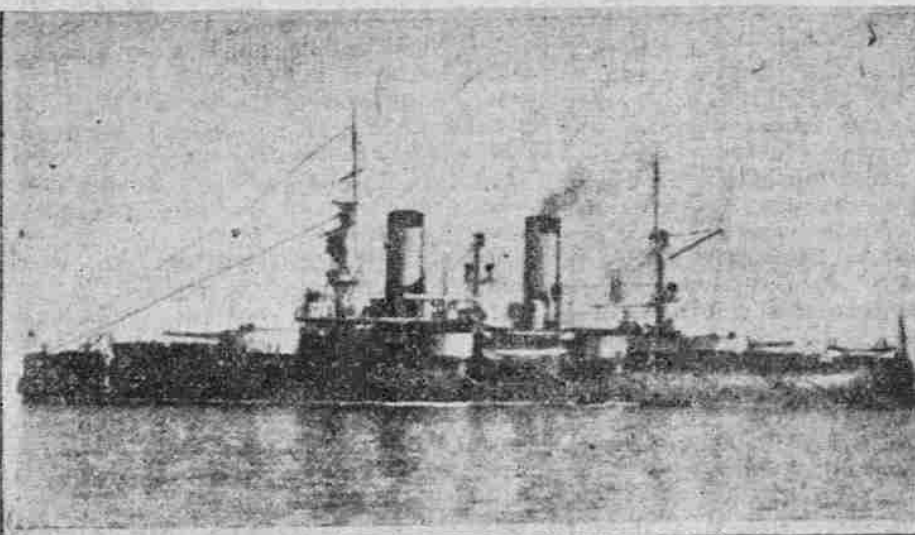
HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FEBRUARY FRIDAY, 5, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

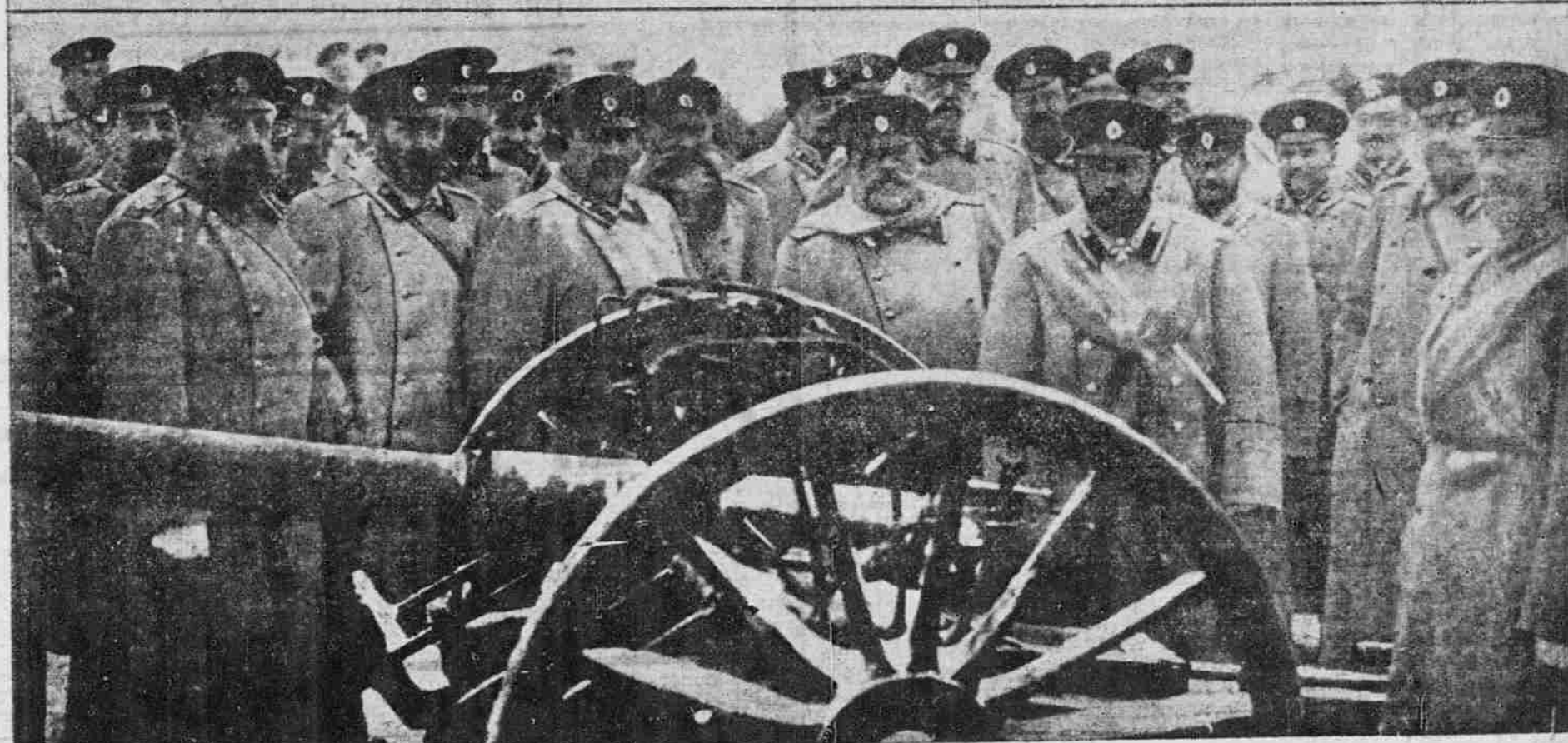
ENGLISH FAR-EASTERN WAR RISKS HAVE INCREASED FROM FORTY TO SEVENTY GUINEAS ON THE TON OF FREIGHT



The Japanese Barrette Ship "Shikishima," carrying 4 12-inch, 14 6-inch Quick-firing, 20 Minor Guns, and 750 Men



The Russian Target Ship "Petrovich," which cost \$5,000,000, and is similar in Equipment of Ordnance and Man to the "Shikishima"



GENERAL KOUROPATKIN (THE SHORT OFFICER IN THE CENTRE, BEHIND THE GUN), RUSSIA'S MINISTER OF WAR, WITH OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

The Emperor and Elder Statesmen Confer and Reach a Weighty Decision.

Russia Will Wait Until Attacked—Reply Will Reach Tokyo Monday—Russia Charters Eighteen Transports—Fleet Returns to Port Arthur.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The reply of Russia to Japan has been sent to Vi-eroy Alexieff and should be approve of it the text will reach Tokyo on Monday.

TOKYO, Feb. 5.—The Emperor and the elder statesmen have been in conference and, it is understood, have reached a weighty decision.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Far Eastern war risks have increased from forty to seventy guineas to the ton.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The official feeling here is that Russia has offered Japan substantial concessions. Russia will not declare war but will remain quiescent until attacked.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 5.—Russia has chartered eighteen steamers to carry supplies to the Far East.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 5.—The Russian fleet has returned here.

TOKYO, Japan, Feb. 4.—The war sentiment in official circles is steadily increasing. It is now believed that war cannot be avoided.

LONDON, England, Feb. 4.—Dispatches received in London today state that 6,000 Russian troops from Port Arthur are reported to have attempted to make a landing at Chemulpo on the west coast of Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb. 4.—The families of foreigners living in Korea are leaving the country for Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO BROKERS SUSPEND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—Balton Deruyter & Co., general commission brokers, made an assignment today. The liabilities of the concern are undetermined. Members of the firm attribute their difficulties to the crooked work of employees.

NEW SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The shipbuilding case has been compromised by the organization of a new company, with a capital of thirty million dollars. Half the stock goes to Charles M. Schwab.

AMERICAN TROOPS LEAVE.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—The last American soldiers left this city yesterday. President Palma and cabinet attended the ceremony of lowering the United States flag from Cabanas fortress.

SAN DOMINGO INSURRECTION.

SAN DOMINGO, Feb. 5.—The insurgents have captured and burned San Carlos and are now fighting at Pajarito.

CONSULAR BILL IS PASSED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The House today passed the Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

MONTEREY GOES TO CANTON.

HONGKONG, China, Feb. 4.—The U. S. monitor Monterey sailed today for Canton.

HANNA IS BETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The condition of Senator Hanna has improved.

PUCK'S FOUNDER DEAD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Schwarzmann, founder of Puck, is dead.

WANT REGIMENT FOR HONOLULU

George W. Smith, President.
Robert Catton, Vice President.
J. H. Soper, Secretary.
W. W. Harris, Treasurer.

G. Rothwell, E. A. McInerney, J. F. Humburg and H. F. Wichman.

Messrs. Catton and Harris were appointed at this meeting to prepare a memorial to the Secretary of War, asking that a regiment of Infantry be stationed at Honolulu. When prepared the memorial will be forwarded to Delegate Kuhio for presentation to the other directors are J. Secretary Taft.

KEPOIKAI MAKES FIGHT FOR HIS COUNSEL FEE

With reference to the legal proceeding reported below, Treasurer Kepoikai said yesterday afternoon:

"Why should payment of my counsel fee be refused?"

"The counsel fee was paid in Mr. Cooper's suit against the Board of Public Institutions, and it was for the same firm, too—Kinney & McClanahan."

"Robertson & Wilder were paid \$2000 the other day for work done for the Territory."

"Suppose I refuse to pay warrants out of Incidentals for the other departments, where would they be if the rule the Attorney General makes against me is established?"

"The whole trouble is that I am not one of the official family."

Treasurer Kepoikai has appealed to the Supreme Court from the refusal of the Auditor to draw a warrant for payment of counsel fee incurred in his suit to prevent the transfer of the waterworks and sewers to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu and, incidentally, to have the County Act declared null and void. The text of the appeal here follows:

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii.

In the matter of the appeal of A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, from the decision of J. H. Fisher, Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Your appellant A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, respectfully represents:

1. That he is the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, and as such Treasurer he is charged with the expenditure of the funds appropriated by law for the use of the Treasury Department of the Territory of Hawaii including funds appropriated for "Incidentals" of said Department.

2. That in or about the month of December, A. D. 1903, your appellant deemed it necessary for the proper performance of his duties as Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii and for the interests of his office and of the Territory of Hawaii, to bring a suit against C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii, and Andrew Brown, Superintendent of the Honolulu Water Works, to restrain

them from transferring to certain County Boards of Supervisors, created by Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903, the waterworks, pipes, conduits and sewers of the Territory of Hawaii, and the control and management of the same, appellant verily believing that said Act 31 was void and that said transfer, if made, would work irreparable damage to the Territory of Hawaii, and to himself as Treasurer of the said Territory.

3. That your appellant at divers times went to the office of the Attorney-General of the Territory of Hawaii, for the purpose of consulting with him regarding said suit, but was at no time able to find said Attorney General; that appellant well knew that said Attorney General would be opposed to and would not prosecute the said suit, the said Attorney General being an ardent supporter of said Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903, and having supported and tried to uphold the same both in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit and in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii; that the case was urgent and appellant thereupon employed the law firm of Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper to conduct said case, which the said firm did; that the case involved the transfer of property yielding a revenue of \$97,000 or thereabouts and the validity of the aforesaid Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903, or vital parts thereof.

4. That the said suit was duly brought; that the Attorney General aforesaid appeared on behalf of the aforesaid Holloway and Brown and filed a plea in abatement to said suit questioning appellant's right to sue; that said plea was sustained by the Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the First Circuit, from which said ruling your appellant appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii.

5. That said suit of appellant was an important one and involved careful preparation both on the merits and in regard to the point raised by the aforesaid plea in abatement, and that the reasonable value of the services performed by the aforesaid firm of Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper was \$500 or more.

6. That a bill for \$500 was duly presented by said firm to appellant for their services in full in said case, a copy of which is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit A," that the same was duly approved by appellant and certified to by the Registrar of Public Accounts of the Territory of Hawaii, a copy of which said approval and certification is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit B," but that said Auditor

P. N. Motos, a Portuguese luna at the Alea plantation claims the reward for the capture of Pedro Rodriguez. He is a man of intelligence, reads and writes English and tells a straight story.

"At 9:30 Wednesday morning I saw a man near the station at Alea whom I thought looked like the picture of Rodriguez which I had just seen in the Advertiser. He went into the cane for a few minutes and when he came out he went into the shed and sat down. Comparing the face with the picture I was pretty sure of the man and I went over to talk with him. He didn't answer at first and I tried again, inquiring where he was going. He said to Waipahu.

"Do you work there?" said I.
"Yes."
"What nationality are you?"
"No answer."

"Are you a Portuguese?"
"The padre Portuguese."

"Then I knew he was not a Portuguese, for instead of saying 'padre' it would have been 'mio pae.' Then I said to myself, this is Pedro Rodriguez.

"How to capture him I didn't know. The Honolulu train was nearly due and the man began to walk up and down. I thought he was waiting for the train, but he started along the track towards Ewa. Then I telephoned for the plantation policeman to come down the track to meet him. As the train approached, the stranger went into the cane. Pretty soon I saw the policeman coming down the road on a mule and I waved my hat for him to hurry. He came fast. 'Follow me,' I said and went on into the cane. First I saw a tin pail the stranger had carried and then I saw him trying to hide. I made a grab and got him, the policeman also took hold and we took him to the station, where, on searching, we found a dagger and \$8.35 in money. I telephoned the High Sheriff and he sent a policeman for the prisoner. Now I think I ought to have the reward."

PEDRO IN PRISON.

Pedro Rodriguez is now doing a short sentence in the dark cell at Oahu Prison as a sort of penance before joining with the other convicts. He was taken over to the prison yesterday

afternoon after receiving a sentence of three months, given as a rider to his original punishment, as a penalty for breaking out.

When Rodriguez was ushered into Warden Henry's office yesterday afternoon he was the most abject Porto Rican seen here for a long time. He was "scared to death." He feared that the Warden would visit summary chastisement upon him as a penalty for his desertion.

"Well, I suppose you have had a good time while you have been away, Pedro," pleasantly remarked Mr. Henry. Pedro hung his head.

"Did you sleep well of nights?"
No answer.
"Are you glad to come back?"
No answer.

Then the warders searched him and found some small change.

"Where did you get this money?" asked Henry.

"It's my money."

"Well, where did you get it?"

"Me have it hid. When I leave here I go get it. I get twenty-two dollars."

Then the warden asked him how much money he had hid. He declared that he had \$2,200 buried. He refused to say where it was buried and when told that two white men had watched him on the morning he broke jail and saw him go to the buried money he refused to believe it. He said that no one had seen him. He was then told that the white men would go and get the money as soon as they knew that Pedro was locked securely in prison, but Pedro laughed at this. He said that if white men knew where it was they could go and get it. He had buried the money over thirteen months previously. During all the time he had been in prison the money had remained untouched. He was confident no one would find it. He said that he had made the money gambling.

Through an interpreter Warden Henry asked him if he thought the sentence the Judge had given him would complete his punishment for breaking jail. He said that was all right and that no one could give him more punishment. He spoke in a very insolent way to Mr. Henry and laid down the law pretty sharply as to what a prisoner's duty was in prison.

Then Warden Henry took a hand. He lectured the convict severely upon the crime of breaking out of prison and of breaking the rules laid down for the government of convicts. Henry told him that he believed that he deserved a good whipping.

"Much better you kill me," replied

(Continued on page 10.)

(Continued on page 3.)